

KENTUCKY GAZETTE

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

[VOL. XVI.—No. 864.]

BY DANIEL BRADFORD, LEXINGTON.

TUESDAY, APRIL 5, 1803.

TERMS OF THE GAZETTE.

This paper is published weekly, at TWO DOLLARS per annum, paid in advance.

Those who write to the Editor, must pay the postage of their letters.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from the subscriber, (out of his stable) A SADDLE, almost new, has been used about three months; the maker's name is Seth Creigh, which will be found under the skirt of the saddle. Any person who will give such information as will enable me to prosecute the thief, shall have the above reward, or FIVE DOLLARS for the Saddle only.

JOHN A. SEITZ.

Lexington, 21st Dec. 1803.

In all probability the Saddle will be offered for sale in this neighborhood.

NEW & CHEAP GOODS.

WILLIAM WEST,

Has just received in addition to his former assortment, the following MERCHANDISE,

Viz.

Fine Cloths and Cassimers, Coarse do. and Coatings, Elastic do. and Flannels, Scarlet Cardinals, Filled Stockings and Gloves, Worsted and Cotton Stockings, Silk Shawls and Handkerchiefs, Fancy Swanstown, Velvets, Thickfets and Corduroys, Irish Linens and Calicoes, Umbrellas, Blistered Steel, Pennsylvania made Axes and Castings, Maddier and Indigo, Coperas and Allum, Mace and Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Green and Bohea Tea, Pewter and Tin ware, Ladies' Elegant Muffs and Tippetts, White and Coloured furr Trimmings, Lace and Edgings, Spelling Books, Slates, Paper and Ink Powder.

Which he will sell at the most reduced prices for Cash, or approved Country Produce.

NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to DR. SAMUEL BROWN, for medical services, will please to call on me, in Lexington, and either pay off their accounts, or give due-bills. Dr. Brown being determined to have a final settlement of all his accounts, hopes that those who do not find it convenient at present to make payment, will not hesitate to give their obligations.

THOS. C. DAVIS.

Dec. 7th, 1802.

THE SUBSCRIBER

INTENDS going to Philadelphia early in the spring, requests all those who are indebted to him, either by bond, note or book account, to pay by the first of February next—those who fail to comply with the above request will not be entitled to a credit hereafter, and will have their accounts put into the hands of proper officers for collection.

He has on hand a handsome assortment of MERCHANDISE, which he will sell low for Cash, Tobacco, Country Linen, Bees-wax, Goose Feathers, &c.

Has just received a Handsome Assortment of

QUEENS' WARE, COTTON CARDS,

And daily expects a large assortment of Hard Ware, Cutlery, &c. and a handsome collection of Books.

GEORGE ANERSON.

Lexington, Jan. 5, 1803.

N. B. A FARM about three miles from Lexington on the Tate's creek road either to sell or rent. Apply as above.

JUST PUBLISHED

And for sale at this Office, the second edition of

WILSON'S GRAMMAR,

Revised and Corrected.

THE Co-partnership of JOHN JORDAN JUN. & Co. having this day expired—All those indebted to said firm either by bond, note or book account, are requested to make immediate payment to John Jordan Jun. or Andrew F. Price, or steps will be taken to compel the same.

JOHN JORDAN Jun. & Co.

N. B. The business in future will be done by JOHN JORDAN Jun. who has a

Large and General Assortment of MERCHANDISE,

which he is determined to dispose of on the most reasonable terms for Cash, Hemp, Country Linen, or approved produce.—No Credit.

Lexington, K. Nov. 20th, 1802.



To Lease,

A VALUABLE FARM.

LYING in Mercer county on Salt river, about one mile and half above Maj. Buchanan's mill, on the road leading from Frankfort to Harrodsburg with about 100 acres of Cleared Land, a good Dwelling House and other Convenient Buildings, a large apple and Peach Orchard, Meadow and Pasture; the whole in good repair.

James Macoun.

Lexington, March 14, 1803.

FOR SALE,

The following Tracts of LAND,

CONVEYED by John Fowler esq. to Cuth. Banks and T. Bodley, by deed of trust, dated the 16th day of December 1800, to wit. 2800 acres in Montgomery county, Flat creek, between Small-Mountain creek and the upper Salt Spring, entered in the name of Crump and Patterson—also, 1700 acres in Campbell county, part of a survey in the name of Jacob Rubbhammon, including Fowler's lick—also, 1000 acres in said county, on Bank-lick, being part of a tract of 4000 acres in the name of William Jones. Which said tracts of land, or either, or part of them, will be sold at private sale, for the purpose of satisfying and discharging the trusts mentioned in said deed. The terms may be known by applying to the subscribers in Lexington.

Cuth. Banks,

Tbos. Bodley.

March 14th, 1803.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

For Sale,

TWO HUNDRED AND SIX ACRES OF LAND, on the North fork of Licking, five miles from Washington, Mason county; on which is a Mill, with three pair of Stones, and new Running Gear; a Dwelling House, 50 feet long; a stone Sill House, which will make 250 gallons of whiskey per week; a Cooper's shop and all other convenient houses, and twenty acres of Meadow.—One third Cash will be required. For particulars, apply to Mess. Trotter & Scott, Lexington, or to the subscriber in Washington, Mason county.

ROBERT B. MORTON.

March 14, 1803.

TAKE NOTICE.

WE shall attend with the commissioners appointed by the court of Elemp, on Friday the eighth day of April next, between the hours of eight and one, at the mouth of the Mud Lick fork of Johnson, about seven miles from the upper Blue Licks, in Fleming county, to perpetuate testimony to establish the calls of three entries, one in the name of Andrew Lear, for one hundred acres—one in the name of William Lear, for four hundred, and one in the name of John Mobey, for ten thousand acres, and do such things as the law directs.

LEWIS CRAIG,

JOHN WINE.

March 19, 1803.

Taken up by JAMES CALLOWAY, living on Huston, a gray Horse, five years old next spring, about 14 hands high, no brand, he has a black mane and tail, his tail is bobbed short; appraised to 15l.

Wm. Clarkson.

November 24, 1802.

SPREAD EAGLE,

WILL cover this season in Lexington, at Thirty Dollars Cash, each mare, and One Dollar to the groom; or approved notes from such persons as can be strictly relied on, payable on or before the first of September following. The season to commence the twentieth of March, and continue to the first of September 1803. Spread Eagle and Sterling are brothers from fire, and out of litters—he is of superior size—bone, blood, and beauty inferior to none—He is a beautiful bay, nearly sixteen hands high; well proved as a race horse—running four mile heats with twelve stone on his back, as appears from the Racing Calendar, New Market, London, from the years 1795, to 1798—after which he is there noted, sent to America to Colonel John Hoopes, in Virginia, at the Bowling Green; where he the last season that he made there, covered two hundred and thirty four mares in preference to any imported horse in that state. I will furnish good pasture gratis for mares that come a distance, and every attention will be paid them, but will not be responsible in case of accidents or escapes. The mares may be furnished with grain and Red Clover, &c. if required by the proprietor, and at his expense.—Mares warranted to be in foal, at Fifty Dollars the season.

Wm. T. BANTON.

SPREAD EAGLE.

HE was bred by Sir Frank Standish, Bart. was got by Volunteer, his dam by Highflyer, grand dam by Engineer, out of the dam of Bay Malton and Treasurer—he was got by Gade, out of the Lads of the Mill, by Old Traveller—Young Grehound—Partner—Woodcock—Croft's Bay Barb—Makele's Brimmer—Son of Dedsworth—Burton Barb Mare.

Spread Eagle, in New Market Craven Meeting, 1795, being the first time he ever started, won a Sweepstakes of 100 guineas each, hundred feet across the Flat, (7 subscribers) beating Mr. Dawson's Diamond, and two others. In the following meeting he won the second class of the Prince's stakes of 100 guineas each, beating lord Egremont's brother to Calomel, & three others. At Epitom Spring Meeting, same year, he won the Derby Stakes of 50 guineas each, hundred feet, (45 subscribers) beating with the greatest ease, Caustic, Pelter, Diamond Viret, &c. after which he was taken very ill with the distemper, and never recovered his form of racing, which, till then, was allowed to be most capital.

In 1796, he won a Sweepstakes of 100 guineas each, at York, (8 subscribers) and was second for the great subscription there, beating Sober Robin.

In 1798, at New Market, he came second for the Craven Stakes, when twelve started, beating Druid, Gas, Bennington, &c. and won the King's plate of 100 guineas, carrying 12lb. the Round Course, beating Bennington, and lord G. H. Cavendish's Bay Horse by Jupiter.

March 1, 1803.

ROZINANTE,

A FINE large Jack Ass, (from Mexico) thirteen hands high, strong and well made, four years old this spring, will be let to mares the ensuing season, on the subscriber's farm, adjoining the town of Lexington, at Ten Dollars the season, to be paid in Cash, or Hemp at the market price.

March 13, 1802.

Robert Barr.

TAKEN up by Abraham Bosley, in Lincoln county, near Worthington's station, a dark bay MARE, four years old last spring, about 14 hands and a half high, with a bob tail, & some saddle spots; no brands perceivable—appraised to £. 12—Also a dark bay COLT, about two or three years old, about 12 1/2 hands high, neither docked nor branded, part of the near hind foot white—appraised to £. 6.

JAMES HICKMAN.

21st January, 1803.

BLANK BOOKS

Of any description may be had at this Office.—Also, old books rebounded, on the shortest notice.

TAKE NOTICE,

That we shall attend the commissioners appointed by the County Court of Pendleton, agreeably to an act entitled, "An act to reduce into one the several acts, to ascertain the boundaries of, and for procuring lands," on Thursday the 7th day of April next, at the house of Jonas Mann, in Pendleton county, below the mouth of Richland creek, and proceed from thence to the mouth of Willow creek, in order to take depositions of sundry witnesses, to perpetuate testimony, and to establish the special calls in an entry of 9,937 1/2 acres, in the name of Arthur Lee. Also, 11,517 acres, in the name of Anthony M. Kittrick. Also, 2,632 acres, in the name of Minor Winn. Also, 4,242 acres, in the name of James Monroe. Also, 1,286 acres, in the name of John Thornton. Also, 6,121 acres, in the name of Richard Woods. Also, 9,314 3/4 acres, in the name of James Brooks. Also, 3,943 1/2 acres, in the name of Andrew Moore. Also, 2,625 acres, in the name of Wm. Kennedy, and to do such other acts as may be deemed necessary and agreeable to law—and should the business not be completed on said day, to continue from day to day until finished.

SIMON KENTON,

JOHN KENTON,

Wm. WOODS.

March 18th, 1803. p3w

Taken up at the plantation of the subscriber, on the waters of Somerset, Nicholas county, a

SORREL HORSE,

about six years old, a natural trotter, with a blaze in his forehead, his hind foot white, no brand perceivable, about fourteen hands high or upwards; the owner is desirous to come forward, pay charges and take him away.

JOHN BOYD.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

SEVENTH CONGRESS,

OF THE

UNITED STATES;

At the SECOND Session,

Began and held at the City of Washington, in the Territory of Columbia, on Monday, the sixth of December, one thousand eight hundred and two.

AN ACT

To provide for the granting of Clearances to Ships or Vessels owned by citizens of the United States, lying in the river Mississippi, south of the southern boundary of the United States, and therein to amend an act, intitled, "An act to regulate the Collection of Duties on Imports and Tonnage," and for other purposes.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States, shall be intended to be exported from any of the ports of the United States within the Mississippi, by the way of New Orleans, to any foreign port, the identity of such articles shall be ascertained and certified in the same manner by the proper officers as has been or hereafter may be provided, for the transportation of the same articles to any of the ports of the United States, without the Mississippi.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted. That it shall be lawful for the collector of the customs for the district of Mississippi, to grant to any ship or vessel owned by citizens of the United States, laden with articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the said states and actually lying in some part of the river Mississippi, south of the southern boundary of the United States, a clearance in the same manner as if such ship or vessel was lying within the said district, which clearance shall be of the form following, to wit;

"District of Mississippi, to

Port of Adams,

These are to certify to all whom it doth concern, That master or commander of the burthen tons or thereabouts, mounted with guns (if any) navigated with men built, now lying in the river Mississippi, out of the limits of the United States, and bound for having on board (here specify the articles if required) being of

the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States, or (if no specification be required) being laden with articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States hath here cleared his said vessel according to law:

Given under my hand and seal, at the custom house of Fort Adams, this day of one thousand eight hundred and in the year of the independence of the United States of America."

Provided nevertheless, That such clearance shall not be granted until the identity of the articles, laden on board such ship or vessel, as being of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States, shall be established to the satisfaction of the said collector, either by the exhibition of a certificate to that effect, from the consul, vice consul, or other authorized agent of the United States, residing at or near New-Orleans on the said river, or otherwise: And Provided also, That before the departure of such ship or vessel for any foreign port or place without the said river, it shall be the duty of the master or commander thereof, to exhibit such clearance to the said consul, vice-consul, or other authorized agent of the United States, who shall certify thereon, under his consular seal, if he be satisfied that the state of the cargo at the time of such exhibition, correspond therewith, that such is the case; or if the whole or any part thereof shall have been unladen, or otherwise changed, so as not to agree with the tenor of such clearance, he shall accordingly state the same.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the consul, vice-consul, or other authorized agent of the United States, residing at New-Orleans, or at such other place of deposit on the banks of the Mississippi, south of the southern boundary of the United States, as may be assigned by virtue of the treaty of San Lorenzo shall be entitled to receive from the captains or owners of American vessels, two dollars for each certificate, he shall sign, certifying that the articles contained in such certificate, are of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States; and he shall also be authorized to employ a proper person to attend to the landing and loading of such articles, whose duty therein, and compensation, shall be the same as those of an inspector of customs in one of the ports of the United States, which compensation shall be considered as a charge against the revenue, and defrayed by the collector for the district of Mississippi, out of the monies received by him on account of the duties on tonnage and merchandize.

NATHL. MACON,

Speaker of the house of

Representatives.

A. BURR,

Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

APPROVED, Feb. 19th, 1803.

TH: JEFFERSON,

President of the United States.

AN ACT

For the relief of the sufferers by fire, in the Town of Portsmouth.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That all persons who, being indebted to the United States, for duties on merchandize, have given bond therefor, with one or more sureties, payable to the collector for the district of Portsmouth, and who have suffered a loss of property by the late conflagration at that place, shall be, and they hereby are allowed to take up, or have cancelled, all bonds heretofore given for duties as aforesaid, upon giving to the said collector new bonds, with one or more sureties, to the satisfaction of said collector, for the sums of their former bonds respectively, payable in twelve months from and after the day of payment specified in the bonds to be taken up or cancelled as aforesaid; and the said collector is hereby authorized and directed, to give up or cancel, all such bonds upon the receipt of others as described in this act; which last mentioned bonds shall be proceeded with, in all respects, like other bonds which are taken by collectors for duties due to the United States: Provided however, that nothing in this act contained shall extend to bonds which had fallen due before the twenty-fifth day of December last.

NATHL. MACON,

Speaker of the House of

Representatives.

A. BURR,

Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

APPROVED, Feb. 19th, 1803.

TH: JEFFERSON,

President of the United States.

A DISSERTATION

On the Political Character and Writings of
THOMAS PAINE,
Author of Common Sense, Rights of
Man &c. &c. &c.

(No. V)

"RIGHTS OF MAN."

(Continued.)

Mr. Paine in suggesting the idea, that every generation is competent to the management of its own affairs, has placed the rights of man upon the most liberal foundation. It gives room for a continual succession of recurrence to the original source of all legislation. No compact which a former generation may have formed for the regulation of its own concerns, can bind the living generation, or interdict a single alteration that it may conceive expedient, in the administration of government. It is easy to perceive that the principle tends equally to protect the rights of mankind from encroachment, and to preserve every claim of social independence from hereditary oppression. A more deadly wound could not have been given to every ancient error in legislation, which we are apt to venerate on account of its being the work of our ancestors, or because it derives itself from the authority of time or custom. Every monarchical institution, which usurps the pretension to bind posterity, however wise its provisions, in ascertaining the real interests of society, is liable to objection on the same ground. But this levelling principle flows from another source equally grounded upon reason. Government being a contrivance of human wisdom, to secure to mankind the blessings of life, its measures should always consult this great end, in order to answer its intention. Time changes equally the genius and interests of a nation. A system of legislation that eminently suited the affairs of a community in one age, might fall very short in affecting the same end, in another. The power and the privilege, therefore, to apply the provisions of legislation to whatever may be the peculiar state of society, derive themselves from the combined rights of nature and the social compact.

It is upon the natural equality of mankind, that all human rights, in every generation, are founded. The Mosaic chronology whether considered as of human or divine origin, carries the mind up to a resting place, that puts an end to all the cavils of prejudice, with respect to human equality. It is by stopping in the intermediate stages of society, that man loses the title. It is by tracing his history up to some period of conquest or fatal subjugation to the controul of a despot, that we perceive his rights undergoing a new change, that removes him further off from the character which belongs to him, as a relation of the Supreme Being. To bring him back to a complete knowledge of himself and of his rights, it is necessary to exhibit to his view the original charter which ascertains his relationship with the divinity. Every intermediate charter is grounded on usurpation, because like toleration, it takes upon itself to grant that which it never had a right to withhold.

From these liberal principles, Mr. Paine deduces in a direct line of reasoning, the civil rights of mankind. They grow out of the aggregate mass of natural rights; and whenever they derive themselves from any other source, or are erected upon a different foundation, the principle on which they stand, is equally dangerous and untenable. In a state of nature, every individual is his own sovereign. All his mental and corporeal efforts are acts whose utility belongs to himself. In a state of society, men by bringing their natural rights to a focus and throwing them into an aggregate mass under the regulation of a compact, become equally useful to each other. These acts of usefulness, which men concede to the public, are derived from our civil rights, which in fact are nothing more than the illustration or expression of our natural rights.

Governments, however, have not always derived their powers from these unerring principles. In some ages and nations they have sprung from force and the visions of superstition. In the United States of America, government is founded on reason. The Jewish theocracy, and the Egyptian institutions which were mingled with the unnatural mythology of soothsayers, the early governments of Greece, founded upon the malignant genius of polytheism and the Romish hierarchy, which derives itself from the celestial authority of St. Peter, may all be classed among the governments that were founded upon superstition. All the Roman provincial governments were founded on force or conquest; and the compact which took place between William the first and the Norman barons to divide the realm of England and settle the constitution on feudal principles, may be classed among the governments founded on force. The Stadtholdership of Holland, before that country had lost its political existence, by French influence, was grounded on nearly the same tenure. The Dutch first elected their prince; and then amidst the torpor inspired by beer and tobacco, made him sovereign for life. Power very soon generated oppression. The Dutch complained, and the Prussian bayonet put an end to the murmurings of resentment. The

next class is composed of governments founded upon reason; and it is the republics of America alone, that merit this character. The other classes have been generated in the filth of corruption; and have flourished upon the spoils of oppression, which the subtle, the ingenious and the powerful, have purloined from the weakness and ignorance of mankind.

The idea which Mr. Paine attaches to a genuine constitution, equally comports with the most correct principles of natural liberty. A constitution cannot legitimately spring from any other source than society itself. It is the act of the people, not of an imaginary nature, that can be destroyed by speculative arguments, but a thing in fact, antecedent to every government, and fundamentally organized so as to embrace every interest and every relation of society. It literally binds the government, or the legislative, executive and judiciary departments, to a single direct line of acting; which cannot alter itself, by any violation of the fundamental principle, either by extension or diminution.

It is easy to perceive that such a constitution possesses every claim to the highest veneration, not only on account of its original perfection, its moral nature and the certainty with which all its parts act together, but because its administration, if it operates at all, must tend to the happiness of society. Like the centripetal and centrifugal forces, in the physical hemisphere, it prevents every fatal deviation, that might derange the harmony or endanger the existence of the state. Every other constitution, that does not grow out of society, will always produce the worst effects. Most monarchical constitutions are of this nature. Originally formed under the management and will of the despot, he thinks himself authorized to repeal or amend his own acts whenever he thinks proper. The case is different when it springs from the great body of the people. A continual vigilance detects even the most latent attempt to destroy an act, which had been submitted to the scrutiny of every member of society.

Titles and the laws of primogeniture are excrescences of state, which grow out of aristocracy, or a government of force. They both have a tendency to destroy the natural rights of men, by increasing the civil privileges of the minority over and above those of the greater number.

Wherever the first are hereditary and the last become established by law, they cease to be the representative signs of merit. The one expresses nothing, and the other is unnatural, inasmuch, as five out of six children of the same legitimate parent, are left to perish with penury and want, or learn the dangle arts of hypocrisy, to subsist upon the smiles of some opulent villain, who is rendered still worse, by the flattery he inspires.—Under the present order of things in England, we may date the real origin of titles, and the law of primogeniture, at the conquest. Although they existed under the Saxons and Danish line of British kings, yet they received a fixed establishment under the Norman line, which every charter that was extorted by the combons, or even the changes produced by revolutions, could not wrest from the aristocratical orders of society. The feudal system therefore, which arose at the conquest, may be said to have put an end to many of the natural as well as civil rights of the subject, because it placed a hereditary nobility over him to insult and tantalize his feelings, and an hereditary legislation to make laws which he is bound to obey. This is precisely the case in all countries where the feudal system, or a government of force has received an establishment.

Among the civil rights of mankind, which they derive from nature, is the enjoyment of religious liberty. No law whatever can molest this sacred right or even take upon itself to grant toleration to the consciences of men. If it possessed this right it would suppose a power in human legislation to regulate the mode of worship between man and his maker. The right to grant would imply the right to withhold; whereas neither the one nor the other can exist upon principle, being a subject upon which no human laws can operate either to magnify or diminish. When the constitution, therefore, of the United States takes upon itself to grant toleration to every religious denomination in the union, it speaks a language which I cannot understand. It assumes a right which it does not possess, and looks more like an usurped authority from a right which it supposed itself to possess, than a deliberate act, resulting from correct notions of the interests and relations of society. I have always considered that part of the constitution as an oversight in legislation. It should have been silent on the subject, and then it would not have laid itself liable to the imputation of weakness.

It will not be believed, perhaps, when I assert that every order of religion in the universe, is, in itself, right, so far as it does not quarrel with mankind. Whenever it is mild and peaceable, it matters not of what principles it is composed, what the nature of its external ceremonies, or how it is internally regulated. They are all modes of communication

between man and his maker; and it is the token, which it expresses, how ever different the one from the other, which places all denominations of religion upon the same standing, in point of merit. The affectionate parent of three children, receives with equal pleasure the offerings of the heart, whether they consist of an apple each, or of an apple, a pear or a flower, individually. It is the ridiculous presumption, that each sect arrogates to itself, of having found out the true and only mode of pleasing the divinity, that gives birth to intolerance. In this case, all religious denominations are wrong; because they interdict natural liberty, by making religion the vehicle of sorrow.

These remarks evidently shew the impropriety of blending church and state affairs together. No religion established by law, can ever have a beneficial tendency: because it is a deadly usurpation that takes away from man the liberty to commune, in his own way, with the author of his existence. Destroy all law religions, and man becomes a virtuous citizen from that moment, if his mind has not been otherwise corrupted. His devotion is then no longer hypocritical. He is not compelled under the rigours of punishment for disobedience, to attend on divine service, without the inclination to hear what is said to him. In cases where he is compelled to unite himself to a particular church, his religion ceases to be real. It consists entirely in external form and ceremony, and is literally a kind of sacred mockery, by which he equally degrades his own nature and insults the Supreme Being.

Who can read the ecclesiastical history of the Greek church at St. Peterburgh, without sympathizing for the follies of mankind? The whole religion of the Russians, consists of a lengthy and disgusting routine of ceremony, where every impulse of real devotion is unknown, and where processions, hymns, and thanksgivings, are succeeded by plots, conspiracies, butcheries of the most shocking kind, and every abomination of which the heart is susceptible.

Suwarow after breaking the treaty of capitulation and murdering in cold blood 10,000 Poles, at the siege of Warlaw, went into the great church and chanted *Te Deum*, to the Almighty, for the success of his arms.

Whenever a religion is established by law, that moment the legislature violates the natural rights of the citizen. Because it immediately gives rise to legal incapacities in consequence of non-conformity. It has a tendency, in the main, to deprive him of the benefit of his oath, in judicial cases; he is compelled to attach himself to particular ecclesiastical institutions; and it authorizes the magistrate to interpose his judgment in cases where conscience should be the sole arbiter of decision. Such is the situation of the British subject, under the canon laws of the realm; and such is the case in all Roman catholic countries, where the priests have gained the ascendancy. In Poland, prior to the division of that country, neither the king or the queen could be crowned, without embracing the Romish religion. About the beginning of the last century the king married a German princess of the Lutheran church, and the diet of Warsaw refused to crown her, because she would not change her religion.

These legal incapacities, on account of religion, constitute the most brutal tyranny as well as blasphemy. They in the one case deprive man of all the benefits of the social compact, which spring from the laws of nature; and in the other they destroy that covenant which man has made with his maker, by prescribing the mode of worship.

Mr. Paine considers hereditary establishments, in the most detestable light. As wisdom is necessary in the administration of government, and as that wisdom cannot in a natural line, descend from the father to the son, it is the utmost folly to make royal inheritance a principle in any government whatever. The reins of administration are often committed to the hand of a fool or a madman; or in cases of absolute incapacity, the executive department is composed of an oligarchy; whilst the constitutional representative of that branch, lives upon the state, a kind of political non-entity, neither in existence, or out of it. Such was John the first of England; Richard the third and Henry the sixth of the Plantagenet line, the bloody queen Mary of the house of Tudor, and James the first and Charles the second of the house of Stuart. Such were Charles the sixth and Francis the second of France; Peter the third of Russia, and the present king of Denmark, Christian the seventh; who is so absolutely incapacitated for government, by former excesses, that he never meddles in the affairs of the kingdom, but leaves the whole management thereof to the Senate and Council of state.

There is not, perhaps, a greater variety of inconsistency in the world, than in the pretensions and practice of mankind. It has been, and will continue to the end of time to be acknowledged, that wisdom is the first principle necessary in the administration of every government. Yet the greatest part of the world have deprived themselves of this advantage, by making the executive part of their governments hereditary. In the most enlightened nations, wisdom is the principle usually fought for, in all great appointments. England em-

ploys in the diplomatic department, the best negotiators in Europe. The judges which fill her seats of justice are under the necessity of undergoing a lengthy probation before they assume the gown; and her legislators are selected from among the first characters for abilities, in the kingdom. In the meantime, the nation appears to consider the executive department of no consequence. It possesses a mere nominal existence; and the person who represents it, need not possess either talents to conduct the helm of government, or virtue to dignify the post he fills. Besides, by hereditary establishments, mankind appear to have gone blindly to work. They have literally tied up their own hands, and precluded themselves from selecting from among the mass of the people, the best and wisest characters, to protect their rights. Independent of this circumstance, so replete with folly, they exclude every individual in society, from aspiring to a post, which he has a right to enjoy, as a member of the community.

Hereditary establishments, however, derive themselves from that kind of government, which I have before mentioned, as being founded in force. The first establishment of this kind, was not hereditary; but it tyrannically imposed on all succeeding generations, those political inconveniences, which it had never felt itself. William the conqueror established in his family the line of hereditary descent. He was the author of the farce; and his son Wm. Rufus, as well as his successors, down to queen Ann were the characters who acted it. Similar dinasties, upon the same principles, were established by Catharine of Russia, by Henry the seventh, George the first, the prince of Orange, Frederick the founder of the house of Brandenburg, and the first consul of France.

It is easy to perceive, that these great abuses originate in the blind folly of the people, as well as in the successful efforts of usurpation. It would seem, from the page of history, as if a fatal destiny had shrouded in every age, the fairest prospects of mankind, by making them the continual dunes of intrigue and ambition. We no longer see them assembled together in society, but they begin to loose sight of their natural liberty, either by submitting themselves to the will of a despot, or by becoming the victims of superstition. The same folly is visible through every age, by permitting successive encroachments upon their civil rights, which are frittered away by degrees, till the image of slavery presents to man the sad picture of his condition. It is then alone that he is aroused from the fatal lethargy that had lulled him to repose. He appears for a time, to feel every emotion of his native dignity. Tyrants tremble before his vengeance. But his enthusiasm is of short duration. It is succeeded by a fatal tranquility; and he is again fitted to receive the manacles of despotism.

STILPO.

† See history of England, during the time of the commonwealth, Vertot's Roman history and that of the French revolution.

Toussaint Louverture to general Bonaparte, first consul of the French Republic.

November 18, 1801.

"CITIZEN CONSUL,

"Your letter of the 27th Brumaire, has been transmitted to me by citizen Leclerc, your brother in law, whom you have appointed captain general of this island, a title not recognized by the constitution of St. Domingo. The same messenger has restored two innocent children to the fond embraces of a doating father. What a noble instance of European humanity! but, dear as those pledges are to me, and painful as our separation is, I will owe no obligations to my enemies, and I therefore return them to the custody of their gaolers.

"The forces necessary to make the sovereignty of the French people respected, have effected a landing also, and they are spreading slaughter and desolation around them.—Why is it thus? for what crimes, and by what authority, are a rude but offensive people to be consumed by fire and by the sword? we have dared, it seems, to form a constitution adapted to our circumstances; containing, as you admit, many good things, but containing others, so forth, derogatory from the sovereignty of the French people? in what does it reside, and how far does it extend? is it to be beyond controul, without measure, and without bounds?

"St. Domingo, a colony forming an integral part of the French republic, aims at independence, it is said. Why should it not? The United States of America did the same, and with the assistance of Monarchical France, they succeeded and established it. But there are defects as well as presumption in our constitution. I know there are. What human institution is without them? Yet I will challenge that system you have imposed upon the republic you govern, to shew a greater regard to personal or political liberty, to the

freedom of speech, or the freedom of man. The high situation I fill is not of my own choosing; it has been forced upon me by imperious circumstances. I have not overturned a constitution I had sworn to maintain. I saw this wretched life a prey to frantic and contending factions. My character, my complexion gave me some influence with the people who inhabit it, and I was almost by their unanimous voice called to authority. I crushed sedition; I put down rebellion; I restored tranquility; I established order in the place of anarchy; I gave them peace, and I gave them a constitution. Have you, citizen consul, another or a nearer title to the commanding situation you occupy? If they enjoy not under it as great a portion of liberty as is to be found under other governments, the cause is in their habits of life, and in the ignorance and barbarity inseparable from a state of slavery. I established for an unfortunate race of beings, that were just loosened from the yoke, the only system of rule that was suited to their conditions or capacities. That it leaves room, in many instances, for coercion and despotism cannot be denied; but is the constitution of the republic of France—the most enlightened part of enlightened Europe—quite free from them? If thirty millions of Frenchmen find their happiness and security, as I am told, in the revolution of the 18th Brumaire, surely I should not be envied the love and confidence of the poor blacks, my countrymen. It will be for posterity to decide, whether we have ruled through the affection or through apathy and fear.

"You offer freedom to the blacks, and say, 'that in all the countries you have been in, you have given it to the people who had it not.' I am not perfectly acquainted with the circumstances that have recently happened in Europe, but the reports that have reached me do not accord with this assertion. In fact, it is of little consequence. The liberty that is to be found in France, or Belgium, or Helvetia, or in the republics, Batavian, Ligurian or Cisalpine, would never be cordially received, or cheerfully acquiesced in by the people of St. Domingo. Such changes, or such freedom, are far from being desired ever by us.

"You ask me, 'do I desire consideration, honors and fortune?' most certainly I do, but not of thy giving. My consideration is placed in the respect of my countrymen, my honors in their attachment, my fortune in their disinterested fidelity.—Has this mean idea of personal aggrandizement been held out, in hope that I should be induced thereby to betray the cause I have undertaken? You should learn to estimate the moral principle in other men by your own. If the person who claims a right to that throne on which you are seated, were to call on you to descend from it, what would be your answer? The power I possess has been as legitimately acquired as your own, and nought but the decided voice of the people of St. Domingo shall compel me to relinquish it.

"It is not cemented by blood, or maintained by the artifices of European policy. 'The ferocious men whose persecution I put a stop to,' has 'confessed my clemency, and I have pardoned the wretch whose dagger has been aimed at my life. If I have removed from this island certain turbulent spirits, who strove to feed the flame of war, their guilt has been first established before a competent tribunal, and finally confessed by themselves. Is there one of them who can say he has been condemned unheard or untried? And yet those monsters are to be brought back once more, and, aided by the blood-hounds of Cuba, are to be uncoupled and harnessed to hunt us down and devour us; and this by men who dare to call themselves christians! Why should it excite your praise and surprise that I have upheld 'the religion and worship of God, from whom all things come.' Alas! that all bounteous Being, whose holy word has but lately found favor in your Republic, by me has ever been honoured and glorified. In his protecting care I have fought for safety and consolation, amidst dangers and difficulties, when encompassed by treachery and treason, and I was never disappointed.

"Before Him and you I am," as you say, to be the person principally responsible for the massacres and murders that are perpetrating in this devoted isle. Be it so. In His all just and dread disposal be the issue of this contest. Let Him decide between me and my enemies—between those who have violated

his precepts, abjured his holy name, and one who has never ceased to acknowledge and adore him.

(Signed)

TOUSAINT L'OUVERTURE.

LONDON, January 25.

The ambition and vanity of Bonaparte have at last received a check! He feels it prudent to decline assuming the title and dignity of emperor of the Gauls! From Paris yesterday we received an article, which is translated from one of the French Journals, ridiculing and censuring the stories of *Les Gobe-Mouches*, who are accused of idly propagating the report of Bonaparte's design to be created Emperor of the Gauls. Since he has procured himself to be chosen consul for life, what absurdity is there in supposing he desires to be created emperor of the Gauls? By the article alluded to, it is confessed, that the report has been general throughout Paris, talked of, and debated on in all the coffee-houses.—Is it likely that such a report could have so much prevailed if it had been unfounded, especially in Paris, where the public communicate daily with so many counsellors of state, senators, legislators, tribunes, &c.—Have not Bonaparte's agents been founding these legends, &c. to know how the proposition would be received; and have not their foundations given rise to the report? Fouché, Lanjuinais, and others, we are informed, have declared their resolution of opposing the project; it has been found also to be unpopular with the public, and Bonaparte has been obliged for the present to abandon it, notwithstanding his preparations at Versailles and his orders for a new imperial coinage. On Friday last it was reported in the city, & so we said in our paper of Saturday, that the senate had refused to confer this dignity on Bonaparte. The question never was, we believe, referred to the senate as a body, but it has been negatived in the manner already described; and hence arose the report in the city on Friday, which now we find was not wholly without foundation. News was then received that Bonaparte had abandoned his design, and now the Paris Journals (the first time they have been allowed to mention it in any shape) affect to treat it as an imaginary project.

AT a meeting of the President and Directors of the Kentucky Insurance Company:

Resolved, that the board will meet at 6 o'clock on every Tuesday evening, to make discounts. Notes must be left before 5 o'clock, inclosed in a letter addressed to the President and Directors. An answer to applications will be given on the following morning.

Resolved, that the board of Directors will not discount or receive any notes, unless the words "Negotiable at the office of the 'Kentucky Insurance Company,'" be inserted in the body of the note.

Notes at a longer date than sixty days, cannot be discounted. By order of the board.

W. MACBEAN, Clk.

FOR SALE,

1000 acres of Military Land, located, surveyed and patented in the name of Eliz. Moody, on the Cane fork of Russell's creek.

100 acres military land, in the name of James Taylor, on Pittman's creek.

500 acres like title, in the name of Johnston and Morrison, in the Grape Fields.

666 2-3 acres like title, granted to Robt. Campbell, lying on Tradewater.

1500 acres granted to French Strother, lying on Hinkton, not more than 12 miles from Paris, or 30 from Lexington—good title and quality.

3500 acres, Big Sandy river, granted to Geo. Brooke.

1000 do. Big Laurel river, Same.

7000 do. Big and Little Laurel river. Same.

2000 do. Yellow creek. Same.

1000 do. Three forks Cumberland river. Same.

The foregoing lands will be sold very low—1500 dollars worth of good Horses, and the like sum in Specie, will be required by mid-summer; for the balance a credit from one to four years will be given; if required, any of the lands will be divided to as to suit purchasers—apply to

CUTH. BANKS, near Lexington, or

GEO. CLARKE, near Frankfort.

Kentucky, }
March 27, 1803. } 2m

Wanted to Hire,

Several ABLE BODIED MEN, to work in a Brick Yard; to whom generous wages will be given, in Cash, Merchandise, &c. Those who have been accustomed to work in a Brick Yard, will be preferred. Apply to

John Bobb.

Lexington, 19th March. 3p



LEXINGTON, APRIL 5.

A letter from Wm. Kirkpatrick esq. dated Malaga, 1st Feb. received at Lexington city, gives the important information of Algiers having declared war against France.

Sundry articles unavoidably omitted.

There have been several arrivals lately from Cape Francois. The Ann and Mary, arrived this morning, left there the 3d of March. By her we learn of the arrival of another French Squadron with troops, the exact amount of which was not known. The government of the Cape was about to remove to a more secure and healthy position. The blacks were daily becoming more troublesome. In the last engagement, several whites, belonging to the brigand army, were taken by the French, and instantly shot. It is expected, that if the blacks, on this occasion, could have got their guns to bear on the town, which they attempted, its destruction would have been inevitable.

At the Tortuga, the massacre of the whites had been almost universal.

It is believed, that the brigands are clandestinely furnished with supplies, ammunition, &c. by some members of the French army. The suspicion has been occasioned by the fact, that French cartridges, such as those brought by the troops from France, have been found, to a considerable amount, on the persons of the brigand prisoners. Capt. Powers we are informed, has one or two of these cartridges.

Upon the whole, the accounts which we have received from various quarters, represent the island as in a state of desolation and ruin. Trade is almost at a stand, and life and property are alike precarious.

THIS is to inform the friends of LINDE ALLONTON, a daughter of Jacob Allonton, who was taken prisoner by the Shawnee Indians from Arrington's station, in Kentucky, about fifteen years ago, that a Cherokee chief, named Tuskerigar, who lives on Chachechoe river, has got her. He calls her Gato. She was born on Holston, and taken when about twelve years of age, as well as the remembers. Her brothers were named Jacob, David, Jonathan, and John, and her sisters, Sarah, Rebecca and Nancy. She is anxious to get to her friends in Kentucky. More particular information of the place where she is, may be had of Mr. Joel Scott, near Georgetown.

The printers in this state will please to publish the above, that the friends of the unfortunate woman may get information where she is to be found.

ALIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Lexington, K. If not taken out before the first day of July next, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

A
Nath. Ashby 3 Elliott Alfop
Andw. Adams 3 Wm. Allen 3
Thomas Alfop 3 John Allen 2
Ro. Armstrong 3 George Adams 2
Nancy Anderson 3 Samuel Ayres 2

B
Sam. Beauchamp 3 John Bobbs 2
Mr. Beatty 3 John Bryant 2
Hez. Bradley 3 Mr. Bradley 2
Thos. Blackburn 3 Edm. Bullock 2
L. K. Bradley 3 Robert Boggs 2
Josiah Blackford 3 Rev. Mr. Blythe 2
Monfieur Belleris 3 Mr. Bright 2
Anthony Bleff 3 Samuel Blair 2
Azeill Boggs 3 A. H. Bryant 2
Pr. Breckinridge 3 James S. Bryant 2
Robert Bledsoe 3 Samuel Beeler 2
B. Boggs 3 Capt. Berry 2
William Beard 3 Ben. Bratcher 2
Robert Bright 3 Mr. Boswell jun. 2
James Bradley 3 David Bell 2
Baz. Boggs 3 Joseph Brock 2
Ludwell Bacon 3 Thomas Bett 2
Philip Brehm 3 Mor. Bryant jun. 2
James Benning 3 Abm. Bowman 2
Antho. Benning 3 Stephen Bullock 2
Waller Bullock 3 David Bell 2
John C. Bartlett 3 Joseph Brock 2
James Barnett 3 Thomas Bell 2
Valent. Barnerd 3 Morg. Bryant jun. 2
Ch. W. Byrd 3 Abrah. Bowman 2
Abrm. Buford 3 Stephen Bullock 2
Margaret Barlow 3 Capt. Beeler 2
Stephen Bullock 3 Isaac Barr 2
A. S. Barton 3 John M. Boggs 2
William Brown 3 Harry Bartlett 2
John Barry 3 Francis Barret 2
Capt. Bright 2 James Beatty 2
Joseph Bryant 3 Betsey Bradly 2
John Bell 4 John Biddel. 2
Ab. Bowman 3

C
Joseph Charlefs 3 John Cooper 2
Joseph Coulter 2 John Crail 2
Thos. Campbell 3 Mr. Colhoon 2
John Clofe 3 Henry D. Cocke 2
John Conner 3 Wm. Cowherd 2
Cynthia Cummons 3 Joseph Craig 2
Thos. Carneal 3 Paul Christian 2
Robert Collet 3 Robert Clements 2
Diner Chritlian 3 John Chinn 2
Jacob Crofe 3 Maftin Clay 2
Dr. T. Champney 3 John Clay 2
Thomas Charnoy 3 Newton Card 2
Morris Carter 3 John Chiles 2
James Cox 3 Mr. Campbell 2

Wm. Chambers 3 Rev. Jos. Craig 2
Cesar Coleman 3 John Cocke 2
Thos. Caldwell 3 Mr. Courtney 2
Samuel Callett 3 Mr. Crofs 2
Jonathan Church 3 Price Curd 2
John Crawford 3 Henry Courtner 2
Cage Cooper 3 James Carlon 2
Joseph Clarke 3

D
Francis Dorley 3 Robert Dudley 2
Jane Dennis 3 Mr. Dawson 2
William Daufon 3 John Downing 2
Fran. Dougherty 3 Martin Dickenson 2
T. T. Dickenfon 3 John Delham 2
John J. Dufour 3 Arch. Dickenfon 2
Shad. Dulin 3 William Dudley 2
John Davis 3 Mr. Dunlap 2
Wm. Dangerfield 3 Ambrose Dudley 2
Dr. Duhamel 3 Mr. Dodge 2
Rev. Mr. Dudley 3

E
Danl. D. Elliott 3 Cornelius Empfon 2
Jacob Elhre 3 Ann Eltes 2
Leon. Elmakow 3 Mr. Erwin 2

F
Jacob Fry 3 Leonard Fleming 2
Wm. Fauntleroy 3 Mr. Fear 2
George W. Field 3 Mr. Fishback 2
Hugh Foster 3 Maj. Filther 2
Will. B. Foster 3 Joseph Frazer 2
Bryan Ferguson 3 James Ford 2
Dennis Fitzhugh 3 Robert Frier 2

G
George Graham 3 Elijah Grooms 2
Thomas Griffith 3 William Grant 2
Peter Grow 3 Benj. Graves 2
Patrick Gray 3 Daniel Gordon 2
Mr. Gallagher 3 Maj. Graves 2
John Goodman 3 Young Gray 2
Jacob Grigg 3 Mr. Gwinn 2

H
Jon. Humphreys 3 Thos. Hurley 2
Thos. Hawthorn 3 Anna Harrison 2
John Houghton 3 P. D. Henderson 2
Thos. E. Harrison 3 Richd. Higgins 2
Thos. Herndon 3 John Howard 3
Robert Hall 3 Mr. Heathorn 2
Adw. Holmes 3 Mr. Hamilton 2
Peter Hall 3 Benj. Howard 2
Wm. Hanson 3 Peter Higby 2
Sally Hill 3 Hez. Harrison 2
George Heydel 3 Wm. Hamilton 2
Martin Hogland 3 John Holmes 2
Anth. Hanfel 3 Robert Holmes 2
George Hamilton 3 John Harrison 2
Charles Hunter 3 Mr. Hill 2
Andrew Hood 3 Mr. Hord 2
Abram Howfon 3 Ezekiel Haydon 2

I
James B. January 3 Benj. Johnson 2
Joseph Jones 3 Saml. Johnson 2
John Johnson 3 Mr. Johnson 2
John Irwin 3 John Jones 2
George Jamifon 3 Thomas Irwin 2
Mr. Jones 3 Peggy Jouitt 2

K
William Kelly 3 Robert Kay 2
John Kay 3 Maj. Kirtley 2
Mary Kotts 3 John Kizer 2
John B. Kabb 3 Christ: Keizer 2
Lewis Keer 3 Francis Keen 2
Wm. Kavenaugh 3

L
John Lightfoot 3 Hugh Logan 2
Hugh F. Luckie 3 David Lougher 2
Edward Lacey 3 William Lindlay 2
Jacob Lattee 3 James Lemmon 2
Jacob Lingenfelter 3 Mr. Loughhead 2
Thomas Lonney 3 Thomas Lewis 2
Elias Langham 3 Henry Loncart 2
James Lamkin 3 Jelfee Laume 2
Nicholas Lewis 3 John Lowrey 2
William Lewis 3 Nathaniel Lowry 2
Samuel Lard 3 Henry Lindfy 2

M
James M'Dowell 3 William Morton 2
Rev. J. Moore 3 poiv. maker 2
Iley Medcalf 3 Capt. M'Murdy 2
Charles M'Gowan 3 John M'Dowell 2
Samuel M'Dowell 3 William M'Call 2
Wm. M'Pheters 3 Robert M'Gowan 2
John Miles 3 Henry Marshall 2
A. B. M'Gruder 3 David Meade 2
Michael M'Garity 3 John Morrison 2
John Morehead 3 John Maxwell 2
Rev. W. M'Kendree 3 Mr. M'Chaw 2
Richard E. Meade 3 Hugh Maldrough 2
Samuel M'Dowell 3 Alex. Montgomery 2
John M'Dowell 3 William Morrow 2
Elijah Milton 3 John Mafon 2
Archibald M'Kee 3 John M'Cracken 2
Margaret M'Kaib 3 John Morton 2
William Maffie 3 Peter Mafon 2
Thomas Moore 3 James Mafon 2
William Meredith 3 William Meryedith 2
Henry Marquart 3 Mr. M'Daniel 2
James M'Dowell 3 Thomas Moore 2
Thomas Moore 3 Capt. Moore 2
Margret Manneuf 3 Col. Maldrough 2
John Mills 3 David Mitchell 2
William M'Clellan 3 James Martin 2
John Murphy 3 Sambl Morrow 2
Charles Mills 3 Mr. M'Mahan 2
Cornelius Merfion 3 Mr. Myers 2
Richard Morton 3

N
William Nash 3 Ben. Netherland 2
John Obannion 3 Mr. Owings 2
Mr. Orgeltree 3 John Overton 2
James Owings 3 Saml. D. Offett 2

O
Hannah Parks 3 Mr. Prewett 3
Henry Paine 3 Maj. W. Porter 2
Matthew Patton 3 David Parker 2
Roger Patton 3 Daniel Paine 2
Carl Pollice 3 Edward Paine 2
John Pool 3 Samuel Patterson 2
Nathaniel Prentice 3 Moses Patterson 2
William N. Potts 3 John Price 2
William Pearle 3 Bird Price 2
Baruch Prather 3 Pugh Price 2

P
James Rofe 3 David Randle 2
Thomas Robinson 3 Moses Robbins 2

James C. Ramfay 3 William Ruffell 3
Robert Ruffell 2 John C. Richardson 2
Hendley Ruffell 2 Thomas Q. Roberts 2
Adam Rankin 2 John Rankdale 2
George Robinson 2 Maj. Rankdale 2
Fisher Rice 2 William Roberts 2
Thomas Bailey 2 Jeremiah Rogers 2
William Roberts 2 George Rogers 2
William Roufe 2 Robert Ruffell 2
Saml. G. Ramfay 2 Capt. Rois 2
Sufanna Robertson 2 John Rogers 3
John Rhea 2 Josef Rogers 6
Samuel Rees 2 Fredk. Ridgley 2

S
John Spangler 4 John Stall 2
Charles Smith 2 Caleb Summers 2
Mary Sharpe 2 George Stephenson 2
John Shannon 2 Archd. Attoway 2
Thomas B. Scott 2 James Shires 2
James Smith jun. 2 John South 2
Rimon Sanders 2 Silas Stephens 2
Thomas Steele 2 W. Smith 2
Thomas Fergusfon 2 Richard Sharpe 2
Samuel Smith 2 William Scott 2
David Stout 2 Menoah Singleton 2
Jane Short 2 Rmond Singleton 2
Jacob Sodosky 2 Charles Sanders 2
Cornelius Sullivan 2 Mr. Sowerbright 2
Rev. John Thayer 2 Mr. Stone 2
David Steel 2 Mann Satterwhite 2
Peyton Short 2 Mr. Sutton 2
John Satterwhite 3 Wm. Satterwhite 2
Ann Stonestreet 2 Mr. Slayback 2
Robert Simpson 2 John Steele 2
Mary Siers 2 Richard Steele 2
Rev. Geo. Smith 2

T
Robert Todd 2 James Trotter 2
Thomas Tuton 2 Capt. Tompfon 2
Robert Troutman 2 Mr. True 2
Joseph Tompfon 2 Gwinn Tompkins 2
Isham Tyree 2 Thomas Todd 2
Polly Thurlton 2 Levi Todd 2
Hubbard Taylor 2 Anthony Thomas 2
George Tegardeh 2 John Todd 2
Jones Tracy 2 Mr. Todd 2
Geo. B. Tompkins 2 Lewis Turner 2
Ed. Jones Tracy 2 Mr. Tomlinfon 2
Afa Tompfon 2 John Tompkins 2
Richard Taylor 2 Jacob Troutman 2
James Trimble 2 James True fen. 2
John Tompfon 2 John Thomas 2
William Tompfon 2

U
Reuben Underwood 2
Mr. Vanpradell 2 John Villars 2
John Vance 2 Abraham Venible 2
Patrick Vance 2 Samuel Venible 2
Charles Vicus 2

W
Patrick Welsh 2 Maj. Wagnan 2
David Woodruff 2 Will: Worley 2
William West 2 Mr. Wright 2
Tenuclan Wilfon 2 John Wilfon 2
Minor Winn 2 Rev. Mr. Welsh 2
James Wickerham 2 Saml. Watt 2
Archibald Webber 2 Thacher Webb 2
Rebecca Williams 2 Caleb Worley 2
S. M. D. Wallace 2 James Waren 2
Ann Walsh 2 Caleb Wallace 2
Robert Wilfon 2 Mr. Wambua 2
James Watkin 2 James Wood 2
James Welch 2 James Ware 3
Geo. A. Weber 2 Mr. Weible 2
Buck Wheatley 2 Thomas Wallace 2
George Walker 2 John V. Webb 2
Edward Wilfon 2 Mr. Watts 2
Gilburn Williams 2 William Weir 2
Michael Woods 2 James Woods 2
William Walker 2 Mr. Wilfon 2
George Walker 2 George Webb 2

Y
Robert Yancey 2 Mr. Yeizer 2
Henry Yanceyger 2 John Young 2
Leonard Young 2 Ambrose Young 2

JOHN JORDAN, Jun.
April 1st, 1803. P. M.

ALEX. PARKER & Co.
HAVE just imported from Philadelphia, and opened at their store, in the brick house adjoining their old land, on the upper side, opposite the court-house a very extensive and elegant assortment of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
CUTLERY,
HARDWARE,
QUEENS' GLASS & CHINA WARES,

Which they will sell on the most moderate terms for CASH.

Lexington, March 30th, 1803.

N. B. Among the above are BOULTING CLOTHS, K'NYEN'S MILL SAWS And the best country made SYTHES and SICKLES.

United States—Sixth Circuit—Kentucky District ct.

March Term, 1803.

United States, pl'ffs. }
against }
William Boyd, def't. } of a fill.

ON motion of the Attorney of the United States, and it appearing to the Court by the Marshal's return, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this District; it is therefore ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next July Term, and answer to the information filed herein, otherwise on proof being made to the Court of the due publication of this order, a writ of enquiry shall be awarded to the plaintiffs &c.—and that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette for twelve weeks successively.

A copy. Teste
THOS. TUNSTALL, C.C.C.K.D.

WILLIAM WEST,
Has received, and is now opening for sale, in the store formerly occupied by Mr. Robt. Barr, a well chosen assortment of
Dry Goods and Stationary,
Glass and Queen's ware,
Iron Mongery and Hard Ware.
A handsome assortment of Saddlery.
In his assortment of Merchandize, are the following articles, viz.

Imperial,
Young Hyfon,
Hyfon,
Hyfon Skin and
Bobea
French Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirits & Acid,
Madeira,
Sherry, and
Old Teneriffe
Loaf Sugar,
Coffee,
Rice,
Chocolate,
Raisins,
Almonds,
Pepper,
Ginger,
Allspice,
Mustard,
Mace and Cloves,
Brimstone,
Copperas,
Allum,
Indigo,
Madder and Logwood.

FISH,
Salmon, Shad, and Herrings.

Anvils, Vices, Steel, Bell-mettle Skillets, Spades and Shovels,
Tow, Cotton and Wool Cards,
Gun Locks and Cutting Knives,
English and Dutch Scythes,
Brushes of various kinds,
Nankens,
Men's Black and White Silk Stockings,
Women's Silk do.
Large and Elegant White Cotton Counterpanes,
With many articles not here enumerated.

They have been selected with care, and will be sold on as low terms (for Cash) as any in this town.

The subscriber to enable him to sell cheap, has determined not to give credit on any terms.

P. S. A few pieces of the best London Superfine Cloths.

Also For Sale for Cash or Barter, (By Wholesale.)

A quantity of MERCHANDIZE, consisting chiefly of the following articles.

Fine, Tansoured, Figured & Book Muslins, Gingham, an elegant assortment of Buttons, Muffs, Furr Trimmings, a few pieces Fine Cloth, Calmerts & Swansdown—Merrills Jockeying, Womens' and Childrens' Hats, &c. &c.

WILLIAM WEST.

Fayette County, Kentucky.

At a meeting of the board of Commissioners appointed to perpetuate testimony on the 29th day of March 1803,

RESOLVED, That the stated meetings of this board shall be on the first Monday in every month, commencing on the first Monday in Monday in May, and ending in October; and that they will adjourn from day to day at each meeting, until the business before them is finished—and that notice thereof be given in the public News-Paper.

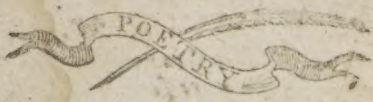
Teste LEVI TODD, C.B.C.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

JOHN WILSON has absconded from the neighborhood of Lexington, with a horse, bridle and saddle, and other property which he took feloniously. He had on when he went away, a pair of blue pantaloons mended in the crotch with buckskin, and again mended in the same place; also a blue round about cloth jacket, with the bottom turned under and lined with white flannel, and also a swansdown vest. He had holes bored in each of his ears, and will probably put rings in them, which he had when he went away; he has short dark coloured hair, dark coloured beard, blue eyes, talks sharp and short, a double upper lip, has lost an upper tooth out of the left side of his mouth, his under teeth grow in and out very unevenly, he is light made, a little knock kneed, about five feet eight or nine inches high; had with him a three quarter pair of boots, two pair of shoes, one of which was bound round with white buckskin, each of them tied with silk frings, one was platted and the other was not; he will probably change his dress, having a round about white dimity jacket, and vest of the same, two pair of nankens pantaloons, one pair tight round the ankles, the other made sailor fashion; he has a silver watch with a green seal with a cypher on it, with a white buckskin string tied to it, on the back of it are two letters, viz. IP; he had a dark bottle green beakkin great coat, bound all round with dove colored furring, it buttons with straps across the breast, lined with blue baize, had also with him of the cloaths that he stole, a light drab coloured big coat, the collar black velvet, lined inside with yellow flannel, also a new dark coloured brown broad cloth cloth bodied coat, with pearl buttons with yellow rims round them except one on the lower part of the skirt, which is plain, also a fine striped cross-barred swansdown vest, lined inside with yellow flannel, and back of the same, a black fatten vest, lined with white linen, and back of the same, a light coloured brown pair of pantaloons, with pockets and fobs made in the fashion, a drab coloured vest, lined all through with yellow flannel—besides a number of articles less remarkable. The horse he took away is a sorrel, with a bald face, two legs white behind, fourteen hands three inches high, low in flesh; the said horse he took from Anthony Bleff on a pretence of borrowing, who will give ten dollars for the delivery of him. The thief is a native of Maryland, and a painter by trade. Any person who will apprehend and put said fellow in confinement so that he be brought back shall be entitled to the above reward.

Printers in the adjoining states are requested to publish the above.

David Smith.



THE PROGRESS OF REPORT

REPORT is first a pigmy small,
That threwd and cautious, dares but
crawl.

She whisper this, hints that, looks shy,
Sneaks on, and fquints, and learns to lie,
Gains as she goes, grows bold and strong,
Nor creeps, through fear, a pigmy long.
But soon we see the monster rise,
Stride round, and swell to giant size;
With uplift hand and accent loud,
Fright and amuse th' astonish'd croud;
Wake all the passions; rouse to strife
Neighbor with neighbor, man with wife;
Jarr and derange the social spheres,
And set whole cities by the ears.

Strange in her form. She runs, or flies
With spreading wings, set full of eyes;
Set full of ears her monstrous head;
Of mouths, and tongues, that talk one
dead.

She watches, listens, day and night,
Pleaded nothing less with wrong than
right;
Hears, conjures, vents her motly tales,
Harangues, puffs, libels, flanders, rails;
And, where permitted most to dwell,
Renders the neighborhood a hell.

DIVERSITY.

A Magistrate in England, who unfortunately could neither read nor write, being handed a warrant to read, sagaciously put on his spectacles, but unluckily turned the wrong end uppermost; a person who stood near him more busy than wife, observed that the warrant was turned the wrong way for reading. "Sir," said the magistrate, "I would have you to know, that by virtue of my commission I may read with which end I please uppermost."

AN Irish soldier pretending dumbness, and the surgeon of the regiment, after several attempts to restore him, declaring him incurable, was discharged. He, a short time afterwards, enlisted in another corps, and being recognized by an old comrade, and questioned how he learnt to speak; "By St. Patrick," replied Terence, "ten guineas would make any man speak!"

FROM HUFELAND'S TABLE OF LIFE.

Out of 100 persons, 50 die before 10 years of age, 20 between 10 and 20—10 between 20 and 30—6 between 30 and 40—5 between 40 and 50—3 between 50 and 60—and 6 pass the 60th year.

OMISSION LAST WEEK.

WASHINGTON, March 16.

LETTER

From Mr. PICHON, Charge des Affaires of the French Republic, to the Governor of his Catholic Majesty in Louisiana.

(Communicated to the Secretary of State.)

George-town, near Washington City, 11th March, 1803.

SIR, THE Marquis d' Yrujo has communicated to me the contents of the dispatches, which he has just received from your Excellency, and from the Intendant of his Catholic Majesty in the province under your command, in answer to those which he wrote to you in relation to the late suspension of the right of deposit conceded to the United States at New-Orleans.

The Marquis d' Yrujo finds himself necessitated, again to remonstrate to your Excellency on that subject. I avail myself of the opportunity, to beg of you, sir, in the name of the French government, whose interests are implicated in this case, maturely to consider the alarming consequences which may result, if the Intendant should persist in his measures. The intelligence which has been transmitted to the Marquis d' Yrujo has at last, made it appear indubitable that the measure alluded to was exclusively grounded on the personal opinion of this officer; and supported by no order from his Catholic Majesty, or any intimation from the French government.

This information, while it screens from suspicion the dispositions of both governments, and lays entirely on the Intendant the consequences of the present state of things, does not however remove the apprehensions which that state is calculated to excite. These advices, sir, give an additional force to the remonstrances, which, for my part, and in the anticipated conviction which I entertained that these measures had a cause merely local, I had no hesitation, lately, to address to the authorities, hourly expected, of the French Republic, at New-Orleans, under cover to the Intendant. So pressing are the circumstances, that I deem it my duty to renew these remonstrances, and to entreat your Excellency to exert your superior authority to prevent the consequences which the prolongation of the present order of things may produce.

It will not escape your notice, sir, that France now being notoriously the proprietor of Louisiana, and the authorities,

of his Catholic Majesty, exercising in this colony, at present, only an intermediary power, any measure having a tendency to commit France, on whom the odium and the consequences of what has been done visibly fall, ought, were its justice and its lawfulness doubtful only, to be suspended; otherwise France may find herself committed, and her relations with the United States materially changed without her consent. I enter into no farther details with your Excellency, being satisfied that they would be superfluous; your Excellency will be aware that the present is a critical moment. In the collision of two authorities, one of which undertakes to imitate a construction of treaties, which may lead to war, it fortunately happens that a paramount authority, which is eminently entrusted with the preservation and safety of the colony, is of an opinion calculated to maintain peace. In such an alternative, sir, your Excellency ought to hesitate no longer in using your powers to preserve this peace. If it should be disturbed, the responsibility of the event must inevitably lie on your Excellency. His Catholic Majesty, who is in some measure guarantee to France for Louisiana, until France shall have occupied it, would have to blame you for not having taken the measures necessary to fulfil that guarantee towards his ally.

The contents of this letter, sir, will—I am confident, be fully justified to your Excellency by the existing circumstances, which the Marquis d' Yrujo, in behalf of his court, will doubtless make known to you more particularly. It only remains for me therefore, to pray your Excellency to accept the assurance of my respect and high consideration.

(Signed) L. A. PICHON.

His Excellency the Governor of his Catholic Majesty in the province of Louisiana.

JOHN JORDAN JUN.

Has just received and is now opening,

A large and well chosen assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Consisting of the following articles,

viz.

Superfine, Fine & Common Cloths,

Cassimers,

Swansdowns,

Striped and plain Coatings,

Rose and striped Blankets,

Fancy and Constitution Cords,

Velvets and Thicksets,

Camblets,

Wildbores,

Moreens, Jones's and Durants,

Callimancoes,

Bombazeens and Bombazetts,

Checks and Cotton Stripes,

Jeans and Fustians,

Boglepores,

Plain, Clouded and Striped Nan-

keens,

Ginghams,

Dimities,

Merfaillies Vesting,

Mantuas, Lutefrings, Taffeties

Senchews, Sattins and Pelongs.

Perfians,

Chintzes and Calicoes,

Cambricks,

Cambrick, Jaconet, Lappet and

Book Mullins,

Do. do. do. do. Tambored do.

Jaconet and Book Mullin Handker-

chiefs.

Do. Bordered Shawls,

Bandanna, India, Pullicat, Romall &

Barcelona Handkerchiefs,

Silk Shawls,

Cotton do.

Cotton Romall Handkerchiefs

Linen & Cotton Pocket Handker-

chiefs,

Coarse Mullins,

Silk and Cotton Hose,

Ribbands,

Gloves,

Haces and Edgings,

Sewing Silk, Thread and Tapes,

Turkey Red,

Groceries,

Stationary,

Hardware,

Cutlery and Saddlery,

Queens and Glafs wares,

6d. 8d. rod. and 20d. Nails and

Brads,

Castings.

ALL of which they are determin-

ed to sell at the most reduced prices

for CASH, COUNTRY LINEN or

HEMP.

N. B. Those indebted to JOHN

JORDAN JUN. & Co. or JOHN

JORDAN JUN. either by bond,

note or book account, are request-

ed to come and pay off the same, as

'tis not reasonable further indul-

gence should be given.

July 1st, 1802.

Fayette county,

February court 1803.

ORDERED, That it be adverti-

sed in the Kentucky Gazette and He-

rald, that in the month of April

next, this court will proceed to take

up and allow all claims which may

be produced against the county prop-

erly authenticated.

A copy. Teste,

LEVI TODD, C. E. C.

MACBEAN & POYZER,

Have just received and are now open-

ing, an assortment of

2 MERCHANDIZE,

Among which are,

Morocco and Fancy Kid Skins,

Boot Legs,

Morocco and Kid Slippers,

Cotton and Wool Cards, &c. &c.

A few Engravings in elegant frames,

of the President, Gen. Washing-

ton, &c.

Also, a quantity of

Roram and Fur Hats, assorted in ca-

ses, to sell for produce.

The above articles they will sell

on the lowest terms for Cash, Gin-

seng, Hemp, Tobacco and Bees-

Wax.

Lexington, 28th March, 1803.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

WISHES to sell a STILL & A

COPPER BOILER, both holding

between 130 and 140 gallons, for

which he will take Hemp, Whiskey,

Bacon, or Horses. He would also

sell Four or Five Young NEGRO

MEN, low for Cash—for further

information, apply to him in Lexing-

ton.

THOS. HART JUN.

29th March, 1803.

LEWIS SANDERS & Co.

Have just received in addition to

their assortment, a variety of

Fancy & Fashionable

GOODS,

Kid, Morocco and } Shoes.

Stuff

Handsome Prints,

Extra Long Silk Gloves,

India Nankeens,

Platillas,

Dimitie, &c.

Also on hand some Elegant and

Fashionable

Ladies Fans & Beads,

Best Pennsylvania made Scythes and

Sickles.

Expect in a few days

Coffee,

Tea,

Loaf Sugar, &c.

Which makes their assortment very

complete, and will be disposed of

for a very low advance for Cash.

FERRY & TAVERN.

JAMES CHAMBERS,

WISHES to inform the public,

that he now occupies the house and

ferry formerly occupied by Benjamin

Sutton, at Limestone, Kentucky

—and having repaired the house,

and made other necessary arrange-

ments for the accommodation of tra-

vellers, he hopes by a constant at-

tention to their ease and convenience,

and to the ferry particularly, (it be-

ing the most convenient of any in

the place, for travellers from Ken-

tucky to the Eastward to cross at)

to merit the patronage of such as

may think proper to favor him with

a call. He has a large and conven-

ient stable, to which the strictest at-

tention will be paid.—And for the

convenience of travellers, he has

prepared a list of the different sta-

ges from Limestone to Wheeling,

which may be had on application.

March 24, 1803.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IN pursuance of a resolution of

the Board of Trustees of the town

of Lexington, the out lots in said

town of the following numbers, viz.

No. 35, 61, 81 and 89, will be sold

or leased for a term of years, to the

highest bidder, at the court-house in

said town, on the first Monday in

May next, at 12 o'clock. The terms

will be made known on that day.

JOHN BRADFORD,

JOSEPH HUDSON,

JOHN M. BOGGS,

March 7th, 1803. 2m

Notice is hereby given,

THAT we purpose petitioning

the county court of Cumberland,

to establish a town on our lands in

said county, patented in the name

of Henry Banks and William Ro-

berts, on the bank of Cumberland

river, in the rock house bottom.

JOSEPH BLEDSOE, Jun.

THOS. J. CHILTON.

March 10th, 1803.

THE Subscriber intending to

quit the Salt Making business on the

first day of May next, requests all

persons to whom he is indebted, pay-

able in salt, or otherwise, to come

forward before that time for pay-

ment.—And those indebted to him

are requested to come forward and

make a settlement of their accounts,

on or before said time, by doing

which they will oblige their friend

and servant.

CHS. BEELER.

Mann's Lick, Beech Springs,

March 6th, 1803.

FOR SALE,

A LITTLE YOUNG

8 NEGRO MAN,

BETWEEN 25 and 30 years of age.

—He is a good house servant, and un-

derstands farming—his only failing is,

that he is too fond of strong drink. For

terms &c. enquire of

THOMAS HART.

Lexington, February 14.

FOR SALE

23 For Cash, or on Credit,

2000 Acres of LAND,

Situate, lying and being in the

county of Bourbon, in the forks of

Brush creek and Hickton near Mil-

lersburg, entered on a military war-

rant early in 1780, surveyed and pa-

mented in the name of Joseph Chew,

and by said Chew, conveyed in trust

to Robert and John Watts, of the

city of New-York. The good quali-

ty and convenient situation of this

tract of Land is so generally known,

that a particular description would

be unnecessary, as it is presumable

those inclined to purchase will ex-

amine it. It will be divided if requi-

red.

The subscriber will sell it at pri-

rate sale, and if not disposed of soon-

er, it will be offered publicly at the

Paris District court in March next,

where the title papers by application

may be seen, and due attendance

will be given by

H. TAYLOR, Attorney for

Robt. & John Watts.

30th Oct. 1802.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IN pursuance of a decree of the

honorable the Paris District Court,

pronounced at the last November

term of the said court, in a suit

wherein James Morrison, is com-

plainant, and John and Samuel Cook,

and William and James Coleman,

are defendants, will be exposed to

sale in the town of Cynthiana, at the

house of Samuel Jameon, on the

fifth day of April next, for ready

money, the following described prop-

erty, viz.—The house and lot in

the town of Cynthiana, formerly